BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864. NO. 32.

ADVERTISING RATES.
THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864

☞ We are not responsible for the views of our correspondents, and do not wish to be considered as endorsing all communications which appear in our columns.

☞ E. A. Vogler, Esq., has handed us a circular issued from the Quartermaster's Office, at Greensborough, calling upon citizens to sell to the proper officers (Mr. Vogler, in this county) three-fourths of their surplus corn, and all surplus oats, hay, fodder and shucks. The purchases (or impressments, when unavoidable,) may be made with discretion and without prejudice to private interests

Upwards of one hundred thousand pounds of tithe and surplus hay has been received at this place, up to this time.

Public Documents.—We are indebted to C. T. Bruen, Esq, for pamphlet copies of Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Agent of Exchange.

☞ Much interesting matter prepared for this issue is crowded out. Among them are extracts from State documents, which shall appear in our next

Local Items.—Rev. Mr. Hobson, a refugee from Kentucky, preached in the Church in this place, on Friday evening, the 25th ult

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Mr. Sheck, of the Lutheran Church, preached to a large and attentive congregation

Last Sunday afternoon, the remains of an infant of Mr. C. E. Kluge were interred in the Moravian burying ground, Bishop Bahnson officiating.

On Thursday last, the remains of Sergt. Henry Belo, (son of E Belo, Esq, of this place,) who was killed at the battle of Wilderness, in May last, were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Bishop Bahnson officiating.

A large number of boxes, for the soldiers were sent off from this place last week.

The Southern Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church commenced its session in this place, on Wednesday.

New Advertisements.—The Wytheville, Va., hack only runs twice a week, for the present, until further notice. Negroes for sale.—Executor's notice.—N C Bank Notes.—Corn for Soldiers' Families.—White Oak for splits.

Discontinued.—The publication of the Greensborough *Daily Citizen* has been suspended.

☞ The Raleigh *Conservative*, Governor Vance's organ, takes exceptions to our brief reference to His Excellency's Message to the Legislature, last week, and asks us if we expected the Governor "would back down from the war, and declare it should be stopped *nolens volens*?"—"Ought it (the Message) to have ignored the war entirely?—Does the Press think that Gov. Vance should have urged the Legislature to provide that North Carolina should lay down her arms and submit to Lincoln?"

By no means. We are surprised to see such remarks or interrogations emanate from so respectable a source as the columns of the *Conservative*, which paper is noted, generally, for moderation and fair dealing. The *Conservative*, in this case, goes to extremes. If the Governor had expressed himself in the Message to be "in favor of frequent propositions to negotiate for peace," as he was wont to do, we would not have expressed our fears that his Excellency was losing sight of home affairs, in his zeal for the military.

If our memory serves us the Governor and his friends boasted, during the late gubernatorial campaign, that he was even in advance of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, in favoring negotiations for peace, and that he approved of the Brown and Stephens platform. But we find nothing of the kind in his late Message. On the stump, the Governor was an ardent advocate of peace, and we believe admitted that peace could not be brought about by fighting alone, but diplomacy must be resorted to.—In other words, fight with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other.

In his Message the Governor recommends the extension of the military age to 55 years, in the face of the well known fact that North Carolina cannot spare more men from the industrial pursuits of the country. The Governor of South Carolina even protests against more men being taken from the agricultural or mechanical interests of that State. Gov. Vance is silent upon this subject, upon which hangs, in a measure, the weal or woe of our home affairs. But he says, "our independence can only be won by the blood of white free men." And again, that the "glimmering prospects we saw (of peace) in the spring and early summer, has entirely vanished," and now speaks of "*watching every visible* and reasonable means of peace."

The Governor is entitled to full credit for his zeal and activity in providing for the soldiers and their families, and the interests of the State. But it would have cost very little ink and paper, to let the people of North Carolina know that he is still "in favor of frequent propositions to negotiate for peace."

News of the Week.

We copy the following summary, embracing all the important news, from the Raleigh Standard:

Important from Generals Hood and Thomas--Desperate Battle in Tennessee.

We have intelligence through the Northern papers of a desperate battle on the 30th November, at Franklin, Tennessee, between the forces under Hood and Thomas. The first dispatch to the New York Times, dated Nashville the 30th, states that Hood had made a heavy attack with two corps, and after desperate fighting was repulsed at all points, with the loss of six thousand killed and wounded. Federal loss about five hundred. The Baltimore American doubted the truth of this dispatch; but the New York Herald of the 2d, received at Richmond on the 4th, confirms the above. Dispatches to that paper from Nashville give some of the details of the battle. The Confederates, it is stated, fought with the utmost desperation, but the federals made a flank movement and turned the tide of battle, and prevented what at one time threatened to be a disastrous defeat. Confederate loss in killed and wounded estimated at three thousand one hundred and seven. Confederate officers and one thousand privates had arrived at Nashville as prisoners. Gen. Schofield commanded the federal forces. Cheatham and Lee, commanded the Confederates. After defeating the Confederates Schofield fell back to a point near Nashville, and it was rumored that Hood was moving on Murfreesborough, which had occasioned a panic in the neighborhood of Nashville.

This is all the information we have in relation to this battle. Franklin is some twenty miles south of Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama road.

FROM GEORGIA.

It is reported that Wheeler's Cavalry thrashed a Yankee raiding party under Kilpatrick. Macon is said to be safe.

It was also rumored at Augusta on the 29th, that a portion of the main body of the Yankee army was marching towards the Savannah river. Also, that about 600 Yankee cavalry had crossed into South Carolina, at Shell Bluff

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of the 2d December says it is reported that Sherman's main column had reached Millen. Telegraphic communication between Augusta and Savannah had been interrupted. Millen is 79 miles northwest of Savannah, at the junction of the Savannah and Augusta railroad with the railroad from Macon. Louisville, where Sherman was a few days before, is about 30 miles north west of Millen. The federals had cut the railroad at Waynesville, between Millen and Augusta.

Sherman is moving slowly, and the Georgia papers appear to be in doubt as to his object He certainly appears to be moving on Savannah. He may, however, make directly for Charleston.

The New York Times, a paper known to be in high favor at Washington, gave out as far back as the 23d of last month, that Charleston was Sherman's probable destination. The fact that Sherman was between Augusta and Savannah at the latest dates, and had not marched directly on either place, and late information from Charleston that the enemy have mounted some fifty large size guns recently, all bearing on Sullivan's island, and of course intended to co operate with Sherman when he attacks in the rear, give color to the belief that he is aiming directly for Charleston. The distance from Millen to Charleston in a direct line is about 125 miles. On the other hand, it is thought that Sherman will take Savannah, communicate with his shipping, obtain more supplies and more men, and then advance on Charleston.

In connection with this we state that on the 2d instant a force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under Gen. Foster, attempted to gain the railroad at Grahamville, but were repulsed by Gen. Hardee The Augusta Constitution allist of the 2d states that our victory was a signal one. Grahamville is on the railroad from Charleston to Savannah. It is 70 miles south of Charleston, and 84 miles north of Savannah. The federal troops engaged in this attempt were from Port Royal, which is on the coast between Charleston and Savanah.

The Georgia papers state that the amount of negroes and stock carried off by Sherman is immense. One of these papers says, "it is sad to see large planters ploughing in wheat with only one or two mules, while others have not a single one. When this is the case over some fifteen counties through which Sherman has recently passed, it can be easily perceived what a stab has been given to the agricultural productions of Georgia." Indeed, Sherman has been doing pretty much as he pleased since he left Atlanta.

FROM VIRGINIA

Gen. Early reports that Gen. Rosser has recently captured in the Valley a number of guns, some eight hundred prisoners, eight stand of colors, a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of Commissary stores.

On Thursday last a considerable force of the enemy made a raid on Stony Creek depot some 20 miles south of Petersburg, captured about 200 of our troops, and burned the railroad and government houses, together with a considerable lot of corn, wheat, flour, bacon and forage. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry was however soon sent out after the raiders, but he found them retiring and not disposed to give battle.

Every thing comparatively quiet around Petersburg and Richmond. But the Express of the 2d says, information received through reliable sources justifies the belief that the enemy will shortly make an advance on our lines.

Late from the North.

It is officially stated that the *Florida* has been sunk in New York harbor, in nine fathoms water. She was run into by an army steamer.

Apprehensions exist at Washington that the War Department building will be fired by rebel incendiaries. Measures have been taken to prevent it.

Seward has declined to receive the peace address sent from England. It will be presented to Congress.

Correspondents of the *Tribune* assert that guns are now on their way to Butler that will throw shells into Richmond from batteries in front of the eighteenth corps, distance 7 miles.

A Washington telegram says Pryor was captured as a retaliatory act for the capture of Capt. Barbridge under similar circumstances.

Northern papers contain additional details of the battle at Franklin, in which the repulse of Hood, with heavy loss, is reiterated.

Gens. Pat. Cleburne and Wirt Adams are reported killed. Thirty Colonels were captured by the Union forces.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Tuesday, 29th, the bill to increase soldiers' pay to $45 per month, was so amended as to call upon the State delegations in Congress to endeavor to obtain a like increase, and in that form passed.—ayes 43 noes 8.

The Judicial salary bill passed on its third reading.

A bill to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum was passed.

The two Houses went into an election for Secretary of State, but, after two ballots, there was no election.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Corporations, to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to incorporate the Bingham School; a bill to incorporate the Oeknock Iron Company; and a bill to protect citizens from enforced specie payments during the war.

Mr. Person, of New Hanover, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the House, who the officers or classes of officers may be, spoken of in his message as "officers whose especial services are not indispensable," and may be turned "over to conscription," without detriment to the public.

After considerable discussion the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 74 to [illegible]

Messrs Wheeler and Stipe, of Forsyth; Hanes and Lowe, of Davidson; Flynt, of Stokes; Waugh, of Surry; Cowles, of Yadkin; Horton, of Wilkes, and Johnston of Davie voted in the affirmative.

In the Senate, Mr. Bryson, of Macon, brought forward a series of peace resolutions, which appear elsewhere

The resolutions in regard to slave labor in the army were discussed.

The Senate agreed, the House concurring, to go into an election for Senator on Thursday, 1st December. Hon. E G Reade and W. T. Dortch were put in nomination.

In the House, a bill was reported to exempt from home guard duty one miller in each county.

Resolutions were introduced protesting against impressments as unjust and unconstitutional.

Also setting forth the annoyance of Provost Guards, and requesting their abolition.

Also, requesting an inquiry by the Committee on Finance into the expediency of exempting from taxation the property of soldiers of this State.

Also, to make horse stealing and house breaking in the day time capital felonies, and to outlaw deserters.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Orphan Educational Association.

Also, a bill to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company.

Three ballotings were had in each branch of the Legislature for Secretary of State. No election.

Both Houses were engaged during much of yesterday in voting for Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Confederate States Senator. Mr. Worth was elected Treasurer, but no result was attained in the other ballotings.

In the Senate, some routine business was transacted, and an adverse report made on the Governor's recommendation to impose money tax and collect tithes for soldier's families.

In the House, a bill was reported to suppress the Confederate States distillery at Salisbury, and bills to relieve N. C. prisoners of war and incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists passed.—*Conservative*

The two houses on Friday again failed to elect either a Senator or Secretary of State After one vote for Senator, the name of Mr. Dortch was withdrawn. On the 9th vote for Secretary of State, the name of Mr. Bethune was withdrawn; and an effort was made to concentrate all shades of opposition to Mr. Richardson upon Col. Faribault, and the latter gentleman came within two votes of an election. There seemed to be a disposition to postpone both the elections to the middle of the month, and the House resolved (inadvertently we presume) that it would not go into an election for Senator until Wednesday, the 15th of December. The 14th of the present December falls on Wednesday. To day is set apart for private business, and we presume no election will be gone into. Hon. E. G. Reade is still ahead for Senator.

In the Senate, Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to fix the pay of members, for the present session, at $45 per day, and 50 cents per mile to and from their homes. The bill concerning the public printing passed its 3d reading in the Senate. A resolution to compensate the former State printer for the printing of certain documents passed its three readings. A resolution was also passed in favor of abolishing Provost Guards. Several engrossed bills from the House were read the first time in the Senate.

In the House, some important matters relating to the militia, details, exemptions, &c., came up, but were not finally acted upon.—*Progress.*

Saturday being private bill day, nothing of general interest was done in either House.

In the Senate, $45 per diem and 50 cents per mile, travelling expenses, was settled as the pay of members, and a proposition made to substitute State staple products for the $5000 to be sent our prisoners in the North.

In the House, a resolution calling on Major D wd to pay into the Treasury $2,672,990 of State funds now in his hands was adopted.

In the Senate, on Monday, bills and resolutions, mostly of a private nature, were introduced.

Mr. Patterson introduced resolutions to appoint a committee to investigate the matter in regard to certain State Bonds now over due and unpaid. Agreed to.

The resolution providing for the suppressing the Confederate States distillery at Salisbury, passed its third reading.

In the House, Mr. Waugh, of Surry, introduced some excellent resolutions, protesting against the passage by Congress of any laws abridging the freedom of the press or of religion, or any law giving the President control of State officers.

The bill on the subject of a guard for home defence was amended by exempting each head of a family, being the father of six children, who lives with him, and are dependent upon his daily labor for support, and passed its 2d reading.

The bill to provide a supply of salt passed its 3d reading.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec 2, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Nothing of much importance has yet been done by the Legislature, and no important measures will be adopted here[illegible] cannot say; but I am satisfied from the [illegible] of two votes in the House on that question that no law or resolution will be passed [illegible]sion, turning the State's officers or any [illegible] of them, over to conscription.

The most exciting topic now before us, is the election of the U. S. Senator. To-day there were two ballots, without any result. Nearly all the Conservatives voted for Judge [illegible] who wanted some ten or twelve votes [illegible]on. A few Conservatives and *quasi* [illegible] voted for Messrs Palmer, Outlaw and H. Smith, while the Destructives [illegible]r. Dortch. After the last ballot [illegible] was in Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, but a few days ago, and that while there he heard a number of gentlemen openly advocate re-construction. As much as North Carolina has been slandered and traduced, I do not hesitate to say, that she is at this moment *far more loyal* to the Confederacy *than any State south of her.*

I hope, Mr Editor, that you will excuse me for embracing in my letter other than Legislative topics. You can get all of them, together with our proceedings thereon, in the daily papers sooner than you can get them from me.—I have therefore chosen in this letter to say something about the condition of the country, and have spoken, as I always do, with great freedom. What is wanted in our country now, is moral courage in our public men to utter in public what they think in private. Whenever the statesmen, public men and public journalists of the South, shall acquire nerve enough to give public expression to their honest convictions, then, and not till then, may we expect to see something done to relieve our country from the scourge of this dreadful war.

Should my health and circumstances permit, your readers may expect to hear from me again soon.

Yours truly, H.

Another Voice from South Carolina.

GOV. BONHAM'S MESSAGE.

The Columbia South Carolinian says that the prominent feature of the Governor's message, recently laid before the Legislature of that State, is the firm manner in which the Governor urges the Legislature to define more clearly, by statute, the limits of the authority of the General Government. The Carolinian says:

He recognizes the fact which, in the excess of our patriotism, seems of late to have been entirely ignored, namely, that the respective States of the Confederacy have rights with which Congress and the Constitution cannot and must not tamper. He foresees that any further claim made by the General Government, upon this State at least, will abstract so much from the little bone and sinew that is left in the land, as to leave us [illegible] and comparatively helpless in our own defence. General Bragg is understood to have recently said that South Carolina has so well done her duty in this struggle, that were it in his power, she should not be brought within the purview of any further military enactments. And when the Governor tells us that, with a voting population of about forty seven thousand she has furnished at least sixty five thousand troops to the Confederate army, and that of the thousands of State officers whom she might have claimed as exempts from that service, there are less than one hundred within the borders of the State, he makes a record that should teach our thoughtful men that South Carolina is too thoroughly exhausted by her endeavors while performing her part in this struggle to permit another man to be taken from the agricultural or mechanical interests of the State. Hence, the suggestion of the Executive, that it is "imperative upon the State to exempt such persons as she may deem necessary for her preservation and the carrying out of her own laws."

The Post Office Department.—A glance at the Report of Postmaster General Reagan rather impresses us with the opinion that he is one of the chief extortioners of the day. For very poor service, constant failures of the mails, denial of ordinary and important mail facilities, and even such a want of mail bags as to oblige Postmasters to send off the mails in their own private corn sacks (which they never saw again,) for such service as this, we say, Mr. Reagan has realized out of the people a net profit of more than 250 per cent. upon his outlay. In other words his payments have been $1,083,058 45, and his receipts $2,814,720 74. And in the past two years he has accumulated in the Treasury the large sum of $4,079, 624 04 of profits. Now we think this is shameful. The Post Office Department was not established as a money making concern, but to accommodate the public with mails. But here we find Mr. Reagan piling up his millions and refusing to establish mail routes ordered by Congress, and even denying to the soldiers in camp the little pittance of receiving their newspapers free of postage, which might possibly diminish his profits some ten or twenty thousand dollars a year.

An increase of the commissions of postmasters and other officers is recommended, and an increase of 50 per cent. to railroads carrying the mails.

One-third of Mr. Reagan's Report is devoted to the subject of frauds on the revenue by the Southern Express Company in carrying mailable matter in defiance of law, against which he recommends the most severe and stringent laws.

The Great Gale on Lake Erie.—Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 19. The Free Press estimates that fifty vessels, worth, with their cargoes, a million of dollars, were destroyed in the recent gale on Lake Erie.

CONGRESS.

Richmond, Nov. 29.—The Senate passed a bill declaring four per cent bonds and certificates receivable in payment of all taxes and dues payable for the year 1864.

The joint resolutions introduced by Mr. Henry, declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war till our independence is acknowledged, were taken up. Mr. Henry addressed the Senate at length in support of the resolutions.

In the House a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the establishment of a Supreme Court.

Nothing else of general interest in open session.

In the Senate, on the 24th November, Mr. Graham of North Carolina, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Lieutenant General D. H. Hill of the operations of his command in the battle of Chickamauga

Mr. Graham also offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of May 1, 1863, providing for the payment of the interest on the removal and subsistance fund due the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Graham presented a memorial of some of the Society of Friends of North Carolina asking that the indulgence in exempting them from military service, extended to those who were members of this persuasion previous to 1862, be extended to those who had joined in since that time.

On the 25th Mr. Graham offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to cause to be made, the enumeration of the people of the several Confederate States according to the requirement of the Constitution, article 1, section 2, clause 3.

In the House, on the 21st November, Mr. J. T. Leach offered a resolution defining the rights of States in furnishing soldiers, (provides for giving credit to each State in each additional measure to increase our armies for all the soldiers furnished under previous calls, so that if any State shall have furnished more troops than another in proportion to population, she shall be to that extent exempt from further calls.) The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

By Mr. Smith, of N. C.: A bill declaring four per cent bonds receivable in payment of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House, whether the old issue of treasury notes are being exchanged for the new, and if not, why; also what arrangements have been made to that end. Adopted.

In the House, on the 28th, Mr. Logan presented a bill to facilitate payment of claims due to deceased soldiers.

It is reported that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus bill passed in secret session by five majority.

[illegible]—In the Senate, Mr. [illegible] presented a written report from the Committee of foreign affairs relative to the seizure and escape of the Florida, in the harbor of Bahia, accompanied by resolutions denouncing the outrage and declaring it to be the duty of Brazil to enforce his resolution in regard to the Florida and requesting the President to communicate to our commissioners abroad a full statement of the illegal seizure together with the opinion of this government on the outrage.

Mr. Orr also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to Brazil, but no definite action was taken on the report or resolutions.

In the House nothing interesting in open session.

Richmond, Dec. 1.—Both Houses of Congress resumed secret session to day soon after the hour of meeting.

In the Senate the House joint resolution in relation to the exemption of State officers was debated and laid on the table.

Nothing of interest in either House on the 2d and 3d.

Going Into Winter Quarters. The Petersburg Express, of the 30th ult., says:

"The enemy have at last commenced the erection of quarters for the winter, and are pushing them ahead with all possible rapidity. These quarters extend from a point near the river around beyond the Weldon railroad, some distance in the rear of their fortifications.

Outrages in Henderson County.—The house of Rufus M. Edney, Esq., at Edneyville, Henderson county, was visited on Sunday night last by 25 or 30 armed men, and plundered of four or five thousand dollars worth of property. They shot Mr. Edney some eight or ten times, but he escaped uninjured. This is the second or third "levy" that has been made upon him. Henderson and Transylvania counties seem to be pretty effectually in the hands of the "free dealers."—[Asheville News, 24th.

Outrages in Polk County, N. C. We learn that a band of robbers went to the residence of Dr. Mills, John Erwin and Braxton Lankford, on Saturday night, the 26th ult, and robbed them of nearly everything. They took off all of Dr. Mills' and Mr. Erwin's horses, and everything they could carry, and broke up their furniture, and damaged the house considerably. No effort was made to arrest the parties.—[*Conservative.*

N. C. Troops in Georgia.—The 10th 36th and 40th regiments N. C. troops arrived in Augusta on Saturday, 26th inst.

Supreme Court.—The Winter Term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given. Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts will be examined on the first day.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Capture of (late) Gen. Roger A. Pryor.—Parmenter, Nov. 28.—Roger A. Pryor, now a private in cavalry, was captured yesterday, while examining papers. It is alleged that the enemy acted treacherously.

The People's Press.

For the Press.

"CITIZEN" AGAIN.

This writer breathes long to sustain the p sition taken in his first epistle to the *Sentinel*.

In his second, he comes to the conclusion that his refutation of charges, he says, made by me against the Guard for Homedefence "brought me to my feet again." This is a mistake, it was only to place the subject properly before the public, and to teach Citizen that his prated refutation, as he styles it, was not received as the true position and policy to which he asks acquiescence. Hence, instead of my reeling and tottering from the stand point, it is "Citizen" that reels and totters from the issue in question. This is evident from two reasons: first, he refuses to meet it on such rules as are laid down down for its government; secondly, by asking the question, who raised the issue of law in the matter, as much as to say there was no law connected with the fact of the arrests, in his opinion, until it was raised, he says, by me. This is admitted in the conclusion he comes to, that there was no question in regard to the legality or illegality touching the arrests of women; but simply direct charges of outrages committed by the Guard for home defence, made by me. This is simply ridiculous; for the law was what I urged, but its fulfilment in the proper way.

I would now ask "Citizen" if there was no question of law involved as to the rights of arrests in the matter, by what authority did the Guard make them? The charge was made that the Guard had no power, in a military capacity, to arrest women; deserters were not mentioned in this connection at all, and that such arrests were an outrage in a country "blessed with christian associations," and not only so, but against a plain law of the Assembly of the State, which provides the manner of apprehending and punishing aiders and abettors to deserters. And now, to more fully substantiate which, aside of "Citizen's" testimony and the evidence, which, he says, is too near akin so that upon which the Guard operated, (and that was plain that these cases came within the civil jurisdiction of the courts and were to be thus construed,) but the testimony of the law itself, which should be obeyed under all circumstances, until repealed. "Citizen" may read it for himself. I take the broad ground then, that the Governor himself had no right, whatsoever, to issue any direct orders to the Guard for home defence, or any other arm of the military, to arrest women, except through due process made by the civil Courts or their officers, that the Legislature has prescribed the mode and manner for this procedure, and any arrests made of individuals not subject to the military law, by its officers, is an outrage,—is a breach against the civil law which governs the Executive as well as the Home Guard and all other citizens. The Governor told the people this in his campaign speeches. And if such orders were issued by him, the Guard might have told him that he had admitted he had no right to issue them, and that they could not execute them in any other way than in the mode prescribed by act of the Assembly, which embodies the sovereignty of the State, the Executive acting as its agent to issue proclamations, &c., within certain prescribed limits of power; any thing beyond is an unwarranted stretch of privilege—a usurpation of power. It is only the safe-guards which are thrown around us by our representatives in General Assembly, that make us secure in personal liberty, and it is these which make up and constitute the real essentials of civil and religious liberty.

During the reign of Henry the Eighth, the English Parliament gave to the King's proclamation the force of law. In this act they formally and virtually surrendered the liberties of that nation. The security to the rights of the people passed away, for they had no remedy for grievances. It will be the same case with us here if the right is made to vest in the Executive to issue proclamations and orders which have the force of law or to annul the acts of the General Assembly, and make arrests of individuals by military law, whose crimes come within the jurisdiction of the civil courts of the country. But in place of discussing the subject legitimately under consideration, "Citizen" himself flies off "at a *tangent*" by asking several vague questions, the only noticeable one of which is, "why is it that men who prate so much about the supremacy of one law over another are re-constructionists?" Although this is foreign to the subject, I will nevertheless gratify "Citizen" by telling him that the leaders of the party which he is endeavoring to defend, have been the first in this country to approach the subject, or intimate the doctrine of re-construction. He is fully satisfied of this, and it is needless to urge the matter. That there are re-constructionists in all the States there can be little doubt; but that does not prove every one who prates about the supremacy of the civil over the military law, to be a re constructionist, any more than that the sentiments being uttered by "Citizen" proves him to be a monarchist in feeling. Consequently I will not pretend to define his language as to whether he alludes to such men as Hon. W. W. Boyce, Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, the Editors of the Sentinel and Enquirer, &c. It is said, by some, these gentleman have hinted at the doctrine of *specific pacific re construction*, and "Citizen" may, perhaps, be in sentiment with some of these gentlemen. I shall not again notice the subject for "Citizen" unless he comes directly to the points involved.

AQUILLA.

Peace Resolutions.

The following resolutions looking to peace have been offered in the Legislature:

MR POOL'S RESOLUTIONS

"To avoid formal objections hitherto raised, and effectually open negotiations for the termination of this most unfortunate and destructive war:

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina and endeavor to secure their co-operation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition."

MR FOWLE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are a law-loving and Constitution abiding people, and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted, before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions, to proffer to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or at least an effort should be made to that effect.

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, being the constituted authority under the Constitution for the negotiation of Peace, is hereby requested to appoint commissioners for the purpose of negotiating an honorable peace, and that publication there of to be made to the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the Confederate States, to our representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures, to the end that their co operation may be secured in the attainment of this object.

MR. BRYSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as follows:

1st, That three persons be elected by the House of Commons, and two by the Senate, to act as Commissioners to represent the State of North Carolina in a general meeting of delegates, representing the States composing the Southern Confederacy and the United States of America; to treat and agree upon the terms and conditions on which a just and honorable and a lasting peace may be concluded between the two governments.

2d. That the Governor of this State be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Governor of each of the States of the Southern Confederacy, with the request that it be laid before the Legislature of each of said States, if the same be in session; and if the Legislature be not in session, that it be convoked, without delay, to consider the proposition.

3d. That whenever any five of the States of the Southern Confederacy shall appoint delegates to represent them in the proposed general meeting, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to notify the President of the Confederate States thereof, and request him to inform the President of the United States of the same, and to request that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of each of the States composing the United States, to be laid before the several Legislatures.

4th. That if a treaty be agreed upon by the delegates from the States composing the two Governments, it shall be the duty of some person or persons, to be selected by the delegates from the States of the Southern Confederacy, to place the same in the hands of the President of the Confederate States, that it may be laid before the Senate of the Confederate States for its ratification or rejection.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its session at Bess' Chapel, Lincoln county, begining on Wednesday the 9th of November, and ending on the following Monday.

The reports brought in from the various sections of the State followed an unusual degree of prosperity and a very large increase of members. Handsome additions were made to the Missionary Fund. Resolutions were passed looking to the improvement and permanency of the Church paper the "Watchman and Harbinger," and J. L. Michaux was re-elected Editor. The Pulishing Committee is R. H. Wills, T. H. Pegram and Isaac Thacker.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

President—T. H. Pegram.

Albemarle—Unsupplied.
Roanoke—W. H. Wilis
Orange—J C Deans
Alamance—A W Linebery
Ashboro—J W Heath
Yadkin—A Gray
Davidson—J Deans
Cleaveland—C A Pickens
Buncombe—W C Kennett
Pigeon River—R R Michaux
Green River—J A Huggins
Stanly—H W Peeples
Charlotte—L M Nolen.
Mecklenburg—W McB Roberts
Madison—N J Roberts, J P Eller
Granvill—S P Harris, A C Harris
Haw River—R H Willis, J M Waynick
Tar River—A M Love
Halifax—J R Ball
Greensboro—C F Harris
Randolph—J H Gilbreath
Winston—J M Kennett
Monroe—Z C Lineberry
McDowell—P A Whitener
Catawba—H A T Harris
Mocksville—W F Gray
Coldwell—R W Pegram
Seaboard—N R Fail
Fayetteville—Unsupplied

The next Conference will be held at Enfield Halifax county, beginning on Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1865.

The Yankees have burned every house in Cassville, Georgia, except five in the outskirts of the village, because the Confederates captured one of their wagons loaded with medicines, and twenty-five prisoners.

We learn from the Augusta papers that the valuable portion of the machinery belonging to the powder works, arsenals, armories and machine shops, located at that place, have been removed to a place of safety not threatened.

By order of A. G. Garlington, Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina, the entire militia of that State is ordered to assemble forthwith at Hamburg, S. C. The call is urgent.

A hurricane at Calcutta, 5th October, one hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings and stranded. Several thousand people were drowned. Loss estimated at two hundred millions francs.

The Yankees estimate the loss of property at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, in stores and vessels destroyed by Forrest, at six millions dollars, U. S. currency.

THE COTTON DONATION TO OUR SOLDIERS.—Reports have been circulated through Northern papers that the Confederate Government was negotiating with the United States authorities for an exchange of cotton for blankets for the Confederate army. The truth of the matter is, that Col. Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange authorized by the Confederate Government made a proposition to General Grant, to send one thousand bales of cotton to New York city, provided the proceeds of their sale be appropriated to the supply of Confederate prisoners with comforts and necessaries, the sale of the cotton and the purchase of supplies to be made by Maj. Gen. Trimble, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, or as his alternate, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Beale, also a prisoner, who shall be paroled and allowed every facility to make an advantageous sale and outlay; the distribution to be made by a commission of Confederate officers, who are prisoners and who will be paroled for the purpose, the transportation to be offered by the United States government free, from the purchase [illegible] places of distribution. Gen. Grant [illegible] and acceded to the proposition [illegible] cotton will be shipped at [illegible] in the next ten days.

[illegible]N RAID.—From a letter, from a reliable gentleman, to Mr. Young, the Commoner from Yancy county, we learn that the East Tennessee tories made a raid upon Bakersville and surrounding country in Yancy, on Sunday the 20th inst. Jackson Stewart, on our part, was killed, having seven balls shot through him, and sixteen of our militiamen were captured. Mr. Robt. Penland was badly abused and beaten by the raiders, and a good deal of property was destroyed or carried off.

Sale of Monticello.—We learn from the Charlottesville Chronicle, that Monticello, the celebrated estate of the immortal Jefferson, near Charlottesville, was sold on Thursday last, under the Sequestration Act, for $80,500. Benj F. Ficklin, Esq., became the purchaser.

A negro woman and her seven children, all of the latter being under 7 years of age, brought $28,000. A negro man sold for over $7,000.

An Important Event to Happen two Years Hence.—The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1866. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostrademus in his "Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall assist at His ascension, the end of the world shall come. In 1866, it will happen that Good Friday shall fall on St George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day will also be the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

The Conservative is pleased to learn that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geologist in the place of Dr. E. Emmons, deceased.

New Advertisements.

N. C. Bank Notes.

I WANT TO BUY N.C. BANK NOTES and will pay the highest market price.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864. 32-tf

SELL ME CORN
FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

Q. M. Dep't Salem, N. C.
December 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY for the use of this Department, for baling hay, a lot of White Oak, to make splits about 14 feet long. Any person having such on hand will please inform me, and if not able to haul them, I will send for them and pay what is right.

E. A. VOGLER.
32 tf.] Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dep't.

Negroes for Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 26 years, an excellent Cook, and two likely children, a girl and a boy, the former aged ten and the latter six years. Any one desirous of purchasing, can receive information by calling at this office.

Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. F. H. SHUMAN, are again notified to come forward and make immediate settlement, as I desire to close the same, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6 a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.-32-tf Stage Owners.

HORSE STOLEN!
$200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the hock joint, foretop slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow-ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.

CAROLINE CONRAD.
Nov. 26. 31-tf

To Hire.

THE Subscriber, in Winston, wishes to hire out for 1865 a good black smith for the year 1865. I have also a two horse wagon for Sale.

F. L. GORRELL.
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-4t

SALE OF
VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of December, 1864, their valuable Grist and Flouring Mill, situated on Deep River, Randolph County, one-fourth of a mile below Cedar Falls.

The water power is good and commands the whole river. The buildings and machinery are nearly new, having been rebuilt just before the war began.

This property would give an enterprising capitalist a rare chance for investment. There are thirty acres of land in the lot on which said Mills are located,—all will be sold together. The property is owned by the undersigned as tenants in common, and they propose to sell for a division. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24-td* WRILEY WRIGHTSEL.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lewisville, on Saturday the 31st Dec. next, the following property, to wit: Two head of Horses, including one Black Pony, four years old, (extra fine;) one Yoke of Oxen; two or three Wagons; some large Plows and Cultivators, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place will be hired eight Likely Negroes, male and female, ages ranging from 12 to 22 years, all good field hands.

Also, will be rented two Houses, on the Panther Creek Road.

All at cash or credit, to suit purchasers.—Other terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. STIPE
By J. H STOLTZ.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C. Nov. 24 6t

WAR TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY respectfully inform the taxpayers of this District, that finding I cannot possibly complete the collection of the 5 per cent and Soldier's tax by the 30th inst., I will attend at Winston on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th 6th and 7th days of December next, and at the Commissioner's Hall in Salem, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th 9th and 10th of the same month, for the purpose of giving delinquent tax payers a full and fair chance to pay their taxes without any additional per cent or cost.

Positively the penalty will be enforced upon all who may fail to avail themselves of the benefit of this notice.

WILL. FLYNT,
Tax Collector for 33th District N. C.
Nov. 21, 1864. 30-2t.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with Messrs Sides and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court-house in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th; at Brookstown, on Friday the 18th days of January, 1865, for the purpose of receiving the list on income and gross sale list for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; and the tax on same and other taxes, &c

WILL FLYNT,
Collector for the 33th District, N. C.
J. G. SIDES,
J. M. RICHMOND, } Assessors.
Nov. 24 1864. 30-tf

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN from my stable, near Bethania, Forsyth County, on the night of the 8th inst., a sorrel mare, hip-shot. It is supposed she has been taken in the direction of Thomasville or High Point. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, and any information thankfully received.

SOLOMON TISE.
Bethania, Nov. 17, 1864. 29-2t.

Cotton for Brandy!

I HAVE an extra lot of COTTON YARN to exchange for BRANDY. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for two gallons of Brandy, or two dollars in specie.

J. T. MATTHEWS.
Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Nov. 17, 1864. 29-tf.

Salt! Salt!!

ARRANGEMENTS can now be made by which the people can get their supply of Salt. The Government is now in need of all the Beeves that can be procured, and I am authorised to buy all I can, on foot, and give one half the amount in Salt, at government prices. Arrangements can also be made by which the hides can be returned. I most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the citizens to furnish the government with all they possibly can, for the soldiers must be fed.

E. L. HEGE.
Commissary Agent.
Salem, Nov. 1864. 28-1m

NOTICE.

IT will be seen that Dr. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C., has kindly taken it upon himself to have the boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War, forwarded to them free of charge, and he has given me the appointment to attend to the boxes. Therefore all who wish to send provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., to their friends have now the very best opportunity of doing so. The boxes should be well hooped and properly marked.—In order to get the boxes to Raleigh in time, they must be delivered to us on the 25th of each month. Bring or send on all you wish, and we will do our duty in getting them to their proper destination.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, Nov. 1864. 28-3m

NEGROES FOR HIRE FOR 1865.

I WILL hire, privately, for the year 1865, a number of likely negroes,—men, women and children, some with and some without families.—Any of hire in provisions preferable.

Apply to G. W. MALONE,
Nov. 3, 1864.-2t. at Salem, Hotel.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

Rev. L. H Blanton, Mrs. Margaret Bodenhamer, R. F. Brown, 3, William Branson, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhamer, C. W. Church, Miss Paulina Cooper 2, James Holder, John Hyett, E. P. Jonson, J. T. Napp, Enoch Orrell, Dr. Pittman, Hieram A. Payne, Mrs. Delany Pitts, William Robinson, Mrs. Mary Ring, Monroe Schaffin, Miss Kate Stuart, Sarah Wethesby of col., David Weaver, Miss Hanna Whicker,.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, one NEGRO WOMAN and infant, and a BOY, aged about 10 years,—all likely.

The woman is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, about 27 years of age.

G. S. MATTHEWS.
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Nov. 3, 1864. 27-tf.

For Sale Cheap,
ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late.

Address,
J. A. CORNISH.
Oct. 27,-26-tf Lexington, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagen, Charlotte.
Mr. E. L. Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co. Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger, who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Nov. 3.—1m. Surgeon General, N. C.

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!
GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION!

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,

Combined and continued under the old popular title of the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY" having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two sterling Literary Journals. The MERCURY is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be so published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and **Splendid Array of Combined Talent** now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genuine merit, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:

One subscriber one year - - - - - $20.00
One subscriber six months - - - - - 12.00
Five subscribers six months - - - - 50.00
Address WM. B SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

NILE'S REGISTER REVIVED.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE COUNTRYMAN."

NILE'S REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER.
Oct. 20, EATONTON, GEORGIA.

A CHARMING BOOK JUST OUT.

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE WAR.

By W. D. HERRINGTON, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

Neatly bound in paper, price - - - - $1 50.

Upon the receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage prepaid. A liberal discount to the Trade.

As the edition is limited, the trade will do well to forward their orders at once.

IN PRESS.

CASTINE;
OR THE MAID OF MIRKLAND,
(ILLUSTRATED)
BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.
PRICE - - - - - - - $1 50.

THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER,

A tale founded upon real incidents of the War in North Carolina.

By W. D. HERRINGTON, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.
Price - - - - - - - $1 50

ROSE EMMERSON;
OR THE BRIDAL OF THE FOUNDLING.
(Illustrated)
BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.
Price - - - - - - - $1 50

Upon all our publications we allow a liberal discount to the trade.

Upon account of the insufficient supply of paper each edition of these beautiful Novelettes will be limited, therefore the Trade had better forward their orders at once.

Address, WM. B. SMITH, Publisher.
Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of each book.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEments for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their schedule of prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security of our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of the country.—This lowering of the prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good and peeled per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 32 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 00
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs.	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, cuts per pound,	50
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	2 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 1 yard wide, 10cts to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 00
Corn,	unstretched, per bushel, 70 lbs	4 50
do	ground, cooks not included, per bu. 50lbs	6 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu. 50lbs	6 00
Drills,	cotton, 1yd wide, 3 yds to the lb	1 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs.,	45 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	37 00
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	33 75
Fodder,	tides per 100 pounds,	5 00
do	unhusked, per 100 pounds,	3 00
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 00
do	do do	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig No 1, per ton,	2000 lbs 360 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton,	2000 lbs 314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton,	2000 lbs 275 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton, 2000 pounds	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds	400 00
Jeanes,	wool, domestic, per yd	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon,	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	3rd class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf baled per 100 pounds	5 25
do	sheaf unbaled pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, 1 yd wide 7 oz to yard	
	per yard	1 00
do	cotton 1 yard wide 3 oz to the yard, per yard	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	gow, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 33 pounds	5 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 35 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	75
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, cotton, each	3 00
Sheeting,	cotton, 1 yd wide 44 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 8 yard wide, 36 yard to pound, per yard	1 50
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 56 lbs	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	25 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	20 00
Lead,	per pound	8 00
Shoes,	sewed, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	60
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 32 lbs	90
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 32 lbs	1 00
Tea,	black per pound,	80
do	green, per pound,	85 57
Tent cloth,	cotton 10 oz to yd. per yd	1 00
Tobacco,	No 1 twist,	2 57
do	No 1,	2 04
do	No 2,	1 05
do	Lugs,	1 75
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured per gal.	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs.	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	2 00
do	unwashed, per pound	1 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse 2 ton	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, 1000	25000
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF NEGROS, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	25 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 00
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in the immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
Goldsboro, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Statesville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864.